

NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS IT FAVORABLY.

The Present Passport System May Be Continued Through Exchange of Diplomatic Notes and We Are Assured of Most Favored Nation Treatment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate today began consideration of the new treaty between the United States and Japan. The Foreign Relations Committee made a favorable report on the convention and it was discussed for more than an hour. Accompanying the report the committee presented a resolution providing that the present passport arrangement between the United States and Japan, limiting the number of Japanese coming to this country, should be continued, probably by an exchange of diplomatic notes.

It is understood that this resolution will be satisfactory to Japan. Senator Hale opposed the immediate consideration of the new treaty on the ground that American trade in the Orient was not properly protected in the agreement. The old treaty continued the existing tariff rates until next year, Senator Hale contended, but the new one, if accepted to supersede the old, would enable Japan to increase the rates of duty on American products a year earlier.

Senator Hale said that a mistake had been made in negotiating the reciprocity convention with Canada and he thought the Senate ought to be careful about giving its approval to another convention which might disturb trade relations.

Senator Lodge had a tilt with Senator Hale but was unable to overcome his opposition. Further details of the new convention became known today following its consideration by the Senate. Under its terms the United States receives from Japan absolute assurance that the present passport arrangement, which has been in successful operation, will be continued, probably by means of an exchange of diplomatic notes. The United States is also assured of the most favorable national treatment in tariff matters until further negotiations. This concession from Japan may allow Senator Hale's fears that trade relations with Japan will be disturbed by the new treaty.

Under the pending arrangement with Japan the United States, under the most favored nation clause of the convention, obtains the same tariff treatment as is accorded by Japan to Great Britain, Austria-Hungary and other European nations. These conventional tariffs will expire in July next. Even after that date, however, the United States will continue to receive most favored nation treatment until further trade relations with Japan are settled. This provision seems to fore-shadow some sort of a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Japan which will more adequately protect American trade.

In return for these two concessions the United States agrees with Japan to drop the immigration clause in the old treaty, which was objectionable to Japan because it placed that country in the position of giving tacit consent to future exclusion legislation. Another point on which the United States yielded was in agreeing to terminate the treaty next July instead of one year later. All other interests of the United States, it is learned, have been adequately protected in the new convention.

The friends of the Administration in the Senate were anxious to obtain the ratification of the new treaty at today's session in order to prevent the development of a wave of anti-Japanese sentiment on the Pacific coast. For this reason they were more or less disappointed when Senator Hale objected to its immediate ratification. No serious opposition to the convention is expected, however, when its provisions become fully known and understood. Practically every member of the Pacific coast delegation is in favor of the ratification of the new treaty because they have been convinced by President Taft and Secretary of State Knox that the interests of the people of the Pacific coast have been fully protected.

In the negotiations which led up to the conclusion of the new treaty, the Administration consulted not only the members of the California delegation in Congress but also prominent citizens of the Pacific coast. Most of them are in favor of the ratification of the new treaty. The officers of the Department do not fear the present agitation which is beginning to develop in California for a more stringent Japanese provision in the treaty. Officers of the State Department are inclined to believe that the new treaty would be satisfactory to the people of the Pacific coast.

Both Senators Flint and Perkins of California are urging their colleagues in the Senate to ratify the agreement. They take the position that the new treaty will fully protect the people of the Pacific coast against an invasion of Japanese laborers by continuing the existing passport arrangement which has been in force for the last two years.

The submission of the new treaty, it is said, explains the reason why President Taft used his influence toward ratification of the new Japanese treaty. It is understood that the new treaty will fully protect the people of the Pacific coast against an invasion of Japanese laborers by continuing the existing passport arrangement which has been in force for the last two years.

Most of the members of the Senate who have studied the new treaty are in favor of it. They say that all the interests of the United States have been amply protected in the document. The fact that the new convention is satisfactory to practically all the members of the California delegation will, it is said, go a long way toward removing opposition from members of the Senate from other sections of the country. It is expected that another attempt will be made, probably tomorrow, to obtain the ratification of the treaty.

PHILAN AGAINST TREATY.

San Francisco's Ex-Mayor Resents Omission of Japanese Exclusion Clause.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—At the laying of the cornerstone of the new hall of the Native Sons of the Golden West, to replace the building destroyed in the great fire, former Mayor James D. Phelan, in the course of his speech, took occasion to criticize the new Japanese treaty because it contains no specific provisions against the admittance of Japanese laborers to this country.

Mr. Phelan declared that the lawmakers of the country owed it to this coast to see that no treaty was approved which did not specifically bar all Japanese of low class, who, he declared, were even more dangerous and more unbecomely than Chinese.

The speech created a sensation because of his position as leader in the Democratic party.

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TAFT IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

He Aids the Masons of That City to Celebrate Washington's Birthdays.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Taft was the guest of the Masons of Alexandria to-night, helping his brothers in the fraternity to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, first master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22. The President witnessed the work of a degree team of thirty-five men, who put a candidate through the degrees, and shook hands with Masons from thirty-six states who were in attendance.

After the ceremony the President was the guest of the Masons at a banquet, at which the wives and sisters, dressed in Colonial garb, with powdered hair, served the food. Mr. Taft made a brief speech eulogizing George Washington. He made one reference to his present favorite theme, reciprocity with Canada, saying that he had heard that in one delegation of 18 attending the ceremony 113 were for reciprocity.

The President journeyed to and from Alexandria in a special train over the Washington and Mount Vernon Electric Railway as the guest of Senators Swanson and Martin and Representative Cardin of Virginia. At the dinner he was treated to real "old Virginia" possum, which he was presented with a large bunch of roses, the gift of the Masons to the first lady of the land.

OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN JEWS.

House Committee Considers Resolution to Abrogate Treaty With Russia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—An executive session of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was held today for the consideration of the Parsons resolution, which calls upon the President to abrogate the treaty of 1812 with Russia on the ground that that Government discriminates against American citizens of Jewish faith by refusing them admission to that country. Representatives Goldfogle and Sulzer of New York appeared to urge favorable action on the Parsons resolution. Mr. Goldfogle recited indignities heaped upon American Jews who had attempted to visit Russia, and insisted that either Russia should extend to American Jews rights accorded other Americans who visit that country, or the United States should abrogate the treaty of amity negotiated at St. Petersburg in 1812.

After a long discussion of the question Chairman Foster was authorized to name a subcommittee to investigate, with the Secretary of State alleged outrages perpetrated on American Jews by Russia with a view of ascertaining whether the relief sought could be effected through diplomatic channels. The subcommittee named is composed of Representatives McKinley, chairman; Garner of Texas; Flood of Virginia; and Lowden of Illinois. An effort will be made by Representative Parsons and other New York members to obtain a report on the resolution by the committee on its return to the House. He said that the United States should no longer tolerate the discrimination imposed by Russia on Americans of the Jewish faith.

"The Jew," he said, "has reached a high plane of citizenship in the United States. He is in the Senate and he is in the House and he is one of our best citizens. We should protect him to the utmost wherever our influence extends."

OUR BATTLESHIP PLANS.

Senator La Follette Wants to Know if They Were Given to Argentina.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator La Follette introduced in the Senate today resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of State for information in regard to the relations of this country with the Argentine Republic in the matter of the building of two battleships by the latter country. Charges have been made that Argentina has had the use of the plans of the Navy Department for the latest United States battleships, and it is intimated that this country has given this information to Argentina for the purpose of improving our trade relations with that country.

The real purpose of the La Follette resolutions is said to be to determine whether the United States officials aided the Bethlehem Steel Company and other concerns to get the armor plate contracts on the Argentine battleships by allowing the use of the United States plans.

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HOUSE PASSES THE NAVAL BILL

ALSO THE DIPLOMATIC AND FORTIFICATIONS BILLS.

They Authorize Expenditures of More Than \$142,000,000. The Naval Bill Carries All the Radical Anti-Steel Trust and Eight Hour Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Three appropriation bills, authorizing expenditures in excess of \$142,000,000 were passed in big time by the House of Representatives today. The measures were the naval bill, the diplomatic bill and the fortifications bill. Ordinarily these bills would have consumed nine or ten legislative days. The naval bill was debated a part of Monday, a part of yesterday and was put through to-day after a brief debate. It carries an appropriation of \$138,000,000. The fortifications bill authorizes expenditures approximating \$5,320,000 and the diplomatic bill makes available the sum of \$4,050,000.

The naval bill as it passed to-day carries all the radical anti-steel trust and eight hour amendments injected into it yesterday. Only one effort was made to amend the measure to-day. This was when Representative Padgett of Tennessee moved to recommit the bill to the committee with instructions to report it back with provision for one battleship instead of two. This motion was beaten on a record vote, 132 to 167. The House thus went on record in favor of two battleships as proposed by the Naval Committee.

The naval bill goes to the Senate loaded with amendments which in the ordinary course of events will be disagreed to by the higher body.

What will be the action of the House when the bill is returned to it minus the anti-steel trust and eight hour amendments remains to be seen. There may be a determined fight over this proposition which is bound to complicate the legislative situation in the closing days of the session.

The fortifications bill which was reported by Representative Walter I. Smith, provoked very little debate. The appropriations that it carries will be expended in the Philippines and in the Hawaiian Islands.

Three or four hours debate were devoted to the diplomatic bill. Among the amendments introduced were one appropriating \$50,000 for clerk hire at United States consulates. "This measure," the report on the bill so forth, "grows out of the enlarged relations of the Government and the policy of the Department of State, which has been approved by Congress and by the people at large."

A provision in the bill appropriating \$1,500 as the contribution of the United States to assist the International Geodetic Association in the work of measuring the earth kicked up some discussion. Representative Macon wanted to be informed how long it would take to measure the earth.

Representative Foster of Vermont, in charge of the bill, confessed that he did not know.

"To make a thousand years," remarked Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania.

Or as long as it took to discover the North Pole, perhaps, suggested Representative Macon of Illinois.

Representative Foster how long the International Geodetic Association had been on the job.

"We have been contributing to this great scientific work for twenty years," replied Mr. Foster.

"Do you know how much of the earth has been measured in that time?" asked Mr. Macon.

"An inch perhaps," interrupted Representative Foster.

Only two of the supply bills remain to be passed by the House. These are the sundry civil bill and the general deficiency bill. The sundry civil bill will carry an appropriation of \$10,000,000. It will be reported to-morrow. It provides funds for practically every department of the Government and for every public work.

The general deficiency bill makes provision for the fortification of the canal, the sum of \$5,000,000 having been made available for the purpose by the House in the Appropriations bill.

The sundry civil bill also contains an amendment making an appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Tariff Board to continue its work of inquiry. This provides for the appointment of a committee to investigate the tariff.

The Democrats object to the term of this amendment. It is designed to keep the Tariff Board supplied with money for at least two years, and the committee to make such provisions because of the fear that the Democratic House in the next Congress would refuse to make appropriations for the maintenance of the board. The purpose of the amendment of course is obvious, and the Democratic minority, which will be the majority in the next House, is resentful.

SUFFRAGETTES INDIGNANT.

Say the Police Used Deliberate Violence in Resisting Attack on Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It may be recalled that when the last suffragette demonstration was made outside Parliament in November the police were instructed not to arrest the demonstrators, but merely to disperse them.

As a sequel comes a memorandum from the Parliamentary Women Suffrage Committee asking the Home Secretary for a public inquiry concerning the behavior of the police, whom the committee, on the evidence of 138 suffragettes, accuses of deliberate violence, torture and indecent treatment on that occasion.

The complaints include arm twisting, turning back of thumbs, gross handling and verbal insults.

The suffragette leaders, who have decreed a boycott of the census, have devised a scheme by which they hope to enable their followers to evade the legal penalties attaching to such action. Among the features of the scheme is one providing for the assembling of the suffragettes as guests at the home of one of their number on the night the census is taken, the guests subsiding according to their means to pay fines unless they are prepared to go to prison for not paying.

Another plan provides that where the household is the husband of a suffragette the latter will give a census party, not telling her husband the names of the guests, so that he will not be able to fill in the schedule. Where women cannot arrange census parties they are advised to spend the night away from their homes, walking about if the weather allows.

BANQUET TO GAMBOA.

Spanish Cabinet and Diplomats Honor Mexican Ambassador.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—A banquet of forty covers was given to-night at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in honor of Señor Gamboa, the special Mexican Ambassador.

All the members of the Cabinet, Señors Maura and Aznarra, the recent Spanish mission to Mexico, headed by the Marquis Polavieja, and the heads of all the foreign embassies and legations were present.

The afternoon King Alfonso, Queen Victoria and Queen Christina gave special audiences to Señor Gamboa and his wife.

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HOUSE OF LORDS IS DOOMED

BILL ABOLISHING ITS VETO ADVANCED IN THE COMMONS.

Lord Lansdowne Announces a Bill to Re-model It, but Real Tories Shake Their Heads—Cheers in Parliament for Anti-Veto Measure—Vote 351 to 227.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Opposition in that body, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the constitution of the upper chamber.

The House of Commons passed the Parliament bill on its first reading by exactly the Government's official majority, 124, all absentees being paired. There was tremendous cheering from the coalitionists as Premier Asquith went to the table to bring in the bill, the members standing in their places waving hats, handkerchiefs and papers.

Home Secretary Churchill made the final speech for the Government side. He intimated that the Government would enter another conference on the veto question. They would not, he said, neglect any step to carry the bill swiftly into law. They did not aim at and did not want a single chamber Parliament, but the absolute veto power of the House of Lords must be abolished forever.

The motion to bring in the bill was passed by a vote of 351 to 227.

Lord Lansdowne's bill has not yet been drafted, but it will be framed without delay. It is understood that it will be an amalgam of Lord Rosebery, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon's schemes, but none of the forecasts current to-night seems to have an authentic basis.

A majority of the Unionists apparently approve of Lord Lansdowne's move, although the more extreme Tories shake their heads gravely at the idea of sacrificing the ancient constitution of the House of Lords to party exigencies.

It is possible the discussion of Lord Lansdowne's bill in the House of Lords will overlap the debate on the second reading of the Parliament bill in the House of Commons, the rival schemes being thus before the public coincidentally. In this event the reform bill will probably be sent to the House of Commons immediately the Parliament bill reaches the House of Lords.

The Unionists who approve Lord Lansdowne's scheme are silent respecting the difficulties which they assume it puts in the Government's path. They warmly applaud it as a wise tactical move. The coalition on the other hand professes amusement. They say it will not affect the prospects of the Parliament bill, which is bound to go through.

SIMON'S REGIMENTS CLASH.

Italian Soldiers Shoot at Each Other President Stops the Fight.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 22.—Messages from Cape Haytien report that two regiments, one recruited at Gonaives and the other at Jeremie, became embroiled yesterday and began shooting at each other, with the result that one man was killed and ten others injured.

President Simon and Gen. Jean Gillie two socially went among the men and succeeded in restoring order.

Because of this encounter and because the insurrection in the northern part of the republic has been quelled, President Simon decided to dismiss the national guard from further service, but after a conference with members of his cabinet changed his mind and rescinded the order which would have turned loose upon the country a lot of soldiers whose lack of self-control was exemplified at Gonaives several days ago.

Upon the return of the troops to Cape Haytien yesterday liberty was granted them, and it was while idling about the town that their desire for more bloodshed became so great that the two regiments began trying to exterminate each other.

President Simon will remain in the northern part of the country for a few days longer, during which time he and the authorities there will make another trip through the disaffected section. The National Guard will accompany the President.

UNITED LATIN REPUBLICS.

Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Venezuela Drawing Together.

PANAMA, Feb. 22.—Drs. Paucanus, Eduardo Daguino and Andara, forming a special Venezuelan diplomatic mission, sailed from this port yesterday. They will visit Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia with the object of promoting closer relations with these republics.

A congress will meet in Caracas in July, composed of delegates from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Venezuela, for the purpose of discussing the terms of a treaty recently signed by the representatives of those countries having for its object the advancement of the mutual relations of the five republics.

The original idea had in view the reconstitution in one nation of the republics which formerly composed the Colombian union. At a recent banquet at Caracas John W. Garrett, the American Minister, expressed hope for the success of the project.

"BABY MINE" CATCHES LONDON.

Critics Join With Audience in Hurst of Hilarious Approval.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—"Baby Mine" was presented to-night at the Criterion Theatre. It went with a roar which promised that the success of the piece would be as great here as in America.

Weedon Grossmith as Jimmy Finks was supported by a capital company.

A majority of the critics admit that it would be useless to analyze or criticize such a delightful absurdity, however hackneyed its original idea, so they heartily join the audience in hilarious approval.

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2 Coats, lined with mink or black rat, formerly 250.00 to 300.00, now 150.00 to 200.00
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68 Coats, lined with marmot, rat, raccoon, pony or squirrel, formerly 60.00 to 120.00, now 40.00 to 70.00
22 Coats, lined with dog, sheep or plush, formerly 30.00 to 45.00, now 19.50 to 35.00

Cloth Automobile Coats for Men

in a variety of materials
16 Cloth Coats, formerly 40.00, now 25.00
31 Cloth Coats, formerly 50.00, now 30.00
6 Cloth Coats, formerly 65.00 and 75.00, now 48.00
13 Cloth Coats, formerly 95.00, now 65.00
28 London-made Coats, detachable leather lining, formerly 60.00, now 35.00

Chauffeurs' Cloth Overcoats

7 Chauffeurs' Overcoats, formerly 27.50, now 19.00
17 Chauffeurs' Overcoats, formerly 30.00 and 32.50, now 22.00
56 Chauffeurs' Overcoats, formerly 45.00, now 29.00
30 Chauffeurs' Overcoats, formerly 50.00, now 35.00

Men's Fur Outside Automobile Coats

8 Coats, of beaver, otter or mink, formerly 200.00 to 550.00, now 100.00 to 350.00
9 Coats, of pony, nearsel nutria or raccoon, formerly 100.00 to 150.00, now 65.00 and 95.00
45 Coats, of pony, karakul, wombat, calf or squirrel, formerly 60.00 to 90.00, now 40.00 and 60.00
38 Coats, of karakul, dog or raccoon, formerly 25.00 and 50.00, now 15.00 and 30.00
12 Coats, of dogskin, formerly 18.50 to 22.50, now 12.00

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London hand-sewn, in a variety of styles, formerly 20.00 to 175.00, now 13.50 to 110.00

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MAFIA GANG BOUND FOR U. S.

Arrest of Thirteen Leaders in Sicily Starts a Hasty Exodus.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 22.—The arrest a few days ago at Palermo of Raphael Ballo, one of Sicily's most noted brigand chiefs, has been followed by the arrest of twelve of the leaders of the Mafia gang in Sicily.

The other members have fled to the United States.

The Government is of the opinion that the Mafia is now broken up in Sicily, and that the society of the Camorra is dying at Naples.

KIDNAP FATHER ILIDORE.

Russian Monk Who Defied the Holy Synod Taught by Gendarmes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—According to the *Bourse Gazette* the monk Father Ilidore, who defied the Holy Synod to remove him from his charge at Tseritain, was kidnapped by gendarmes while returning to that place from a journey.

His whereabouts are now unknown.

A NOTEWORTHY

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DIED.

BANKS—On Wednesday morning, February 22, at her residence, 680 Madison Ave., Emily M. Banks, daughter of the late Edward M. Banks, at the residence of her brother, Theodore H. Banks, 17 East 61st st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

COBB—On February 22, Palmer Cobb, Ph. D. of the University of North Carolina, in the 21st year of his age.

DODD—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, February 20, 1911, Jane F. Dodd, wife of Amel Dodd, funeral services at her late residence, 82 Brest St., Bloomfield, on Thursday, February 23, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GALLAGHER—On Tuesday, February 21, 1911, John Gallagher, funeral from the residence of his brother, M. D. Gallagher, 40 West 144th st., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 144th st., between Convent and Amsterdam aves. Interment in Calvary. Please omit flowers.

HALSEY—On Wednesday, February 22, 1911, Ella L. Halsey, wife of the late Silas C. Halsey, daughter of the late Edward M. Banks, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur J. Slade, 172 East 72d st., New York, on Saturday, February 25, at 11:00 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

HOVNE—On February 22, at her residence, 2205 Columbus Ave., Chicago, Emma Hovne, widow of James Taylor Hovne and daughter of the late Nathan Bangs, Jr., of New York.

KROEGER—Suddenly, at Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, February 20, 1911, Evellene Wood 15th st., Kroeger, widow of Carl H. Kroeger, M. D. Funeral services at her late residence, 208 South Broadway, Yonkers, on Thursday afternoon, February 23, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages to meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 1:30 P. M.